

1345.4 - SA Stats, May 2009

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/05/2009

Summary

Contents

CONTENTS



Feature Articles

Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide



Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased by 18,000 during the year ended 30 September 2008.



Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

South Australia's unemployment rate increased slightly from 5.7% in March 2009 to 5.8% in April 2009.



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

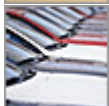
Average weekly full time earnings for South Australian males increased 6.8% in the year to February 2009, while female full time earnings increased 7.6%.



State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

South Australia's State Final Demand increased by 0.7% in the December quarter 2008.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

Retail turnover in SA grew 2.4% from February 2009 to March 2009 (seasonally adjusted).



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

South Australia's Private New Capital Expenditure decreased by 4.4% to \$1,233m in the December 2008 quarter.



Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

The total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia increased by 0.5% from February 2009 to March 2009.



Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

The house price index for Adelaide fell 1.9% in the year to the March quarter 2009.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

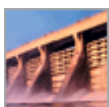
Total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupier) for South Australia in March 2009 was \$1,122m.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

The value of South Australia's merchandise exports was \$807m in March 2009 (up 4.7% from February 2009).



Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs was at 54% of capacity at the end of April 2009.

In this issue

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	Release Date
June 2009	30 June 2009
July 2009	28 July 2009
August 2009	25 August 2009
September 2009	30 September 2009
October 2009	27 October 2009
November 2009	24 November 2009

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Housing Finance; Incomes; International Merchandise Trade; Labour Force; Price Indexes and Water.

This month's **SA Stats** includes a new article on Journey to work in the City of Adelaide. The article uses data from the Census to compare methods of travel to work used by South Australian employees who work in the City of Adelaide.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
2009	
Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia

Nov 2008	<u>Adelaide's Population Turnover</u>
Oct 2008	<u>Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises</u>
Sep 2008	<u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
Aug 2008	<u>South Australia's Agriculture Industry</u>
July 2008	<u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u>
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	<u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u>
	<u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u>
Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>
2007	
Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>
	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
2006	
Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	<u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	<u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u>
	<u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>
Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities</u>
2005	
Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u>
	<u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u>
	<u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
	<u>Transition from School</u>

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,607,700 at 30 September 2008, an increase of about 18,000 persons (1.1%) since 30 September 2007. Nationally, the ERP was 21,542,500 at 30 September 2008, an increase of about 389,300 persons (1.8%) since 30 September 2007.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end September quarter 2008 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 017.1	92.3	1.3
Victoria	5 340.3	97.0	1.8
Queensland	4 320.1	105.1	2.5
South Australia	1 607.7	18.0	1.1
Western Australia	2 188.5	62.6	2.9
Tasmania	498.9	4.6	0.9
Northern Territory	221.1	4.7	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	346.4	4.9	1.4
Australia(a)	21 542.5	389.3	1.8

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2007-08, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (2.0%) followed by Adelaide (1.1%).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Statistical Division, South Australia

	2007		2008	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 159.1	1.2	1 172.1	1.1
Outer Adelaide	131.4	2.1	134.1	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	45.9	1.0	46.4	1.0
Murray Lands	69.8	0.5	70.1	0.4
South East	64.9	0.6	65.4	0.8
Eyre	35.0	0.5	35.2	0.5
Northern	79.6	0.7	80.1	0.6
South Australia	1 585.8	1.1	1 603.4	1.1

(a) Estimates for 2007 are revised to align with new 2007 state and territory totals and estimates for 2008 are preliminary.

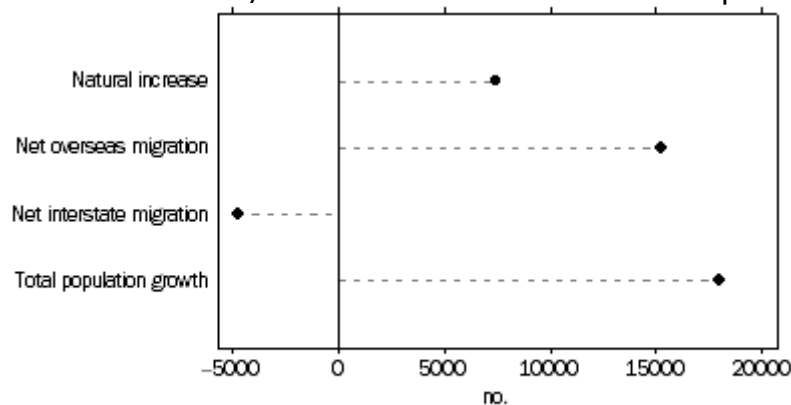
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2007-08 (cat. no. 3218.0).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 30 September 2008, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,461 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 15,280 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 4,736 persons.

For the year ended 30 September 2008, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 153,403 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 235,856 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended September 2008



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

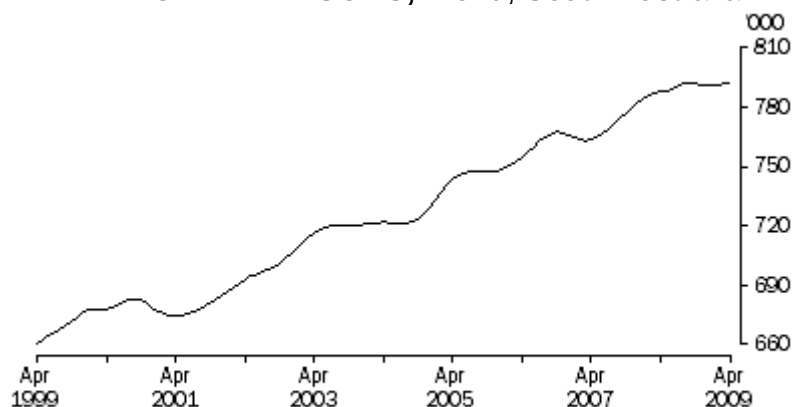
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia in April 2009 was 792,700, an increase of 1,000 from the number of persons employed in March 2009 (791,700). The total number of persons employed in Australia in April 2009 was 10,790,600, a decrease of 4,300 on the number employed in March 2009 (10,794,900).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend, South Australia



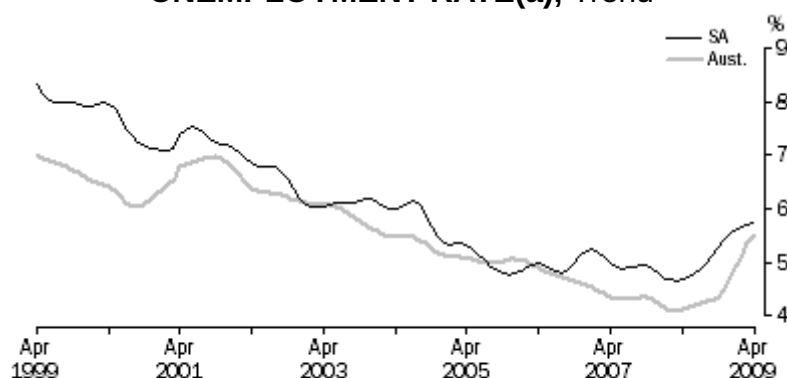
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in April 2009 was 356,100 (in trend terms), a decrease from 357,400 in March 2009. The number of females employed full-time in South Australia increased from 183,200 in March 2009 to 185,300 in April 2009.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate unemployment rate for South Australia increased slightly from 5.7% in March 2009 to 5.8% in April 2009. Australia's unemployment rate also increased from 5.4% in March 2009 to 5.5% in April 2009.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend

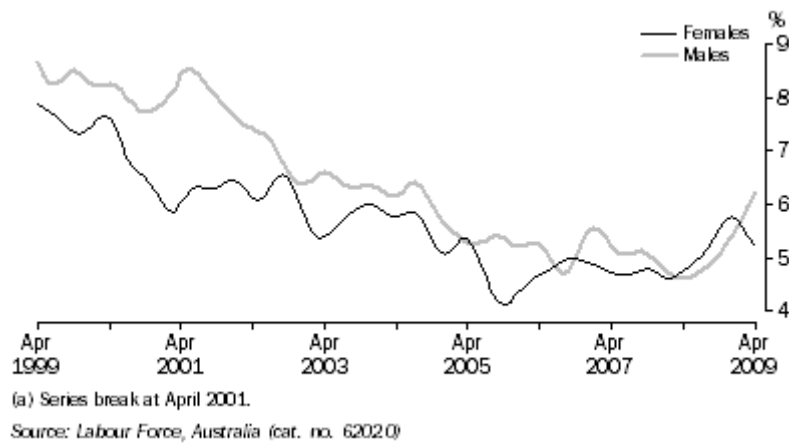


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for males increased slightly from 6.0% in March 2009 to 6.2% in April 2009. The trend unemployment rate for females in South Australia decreased slightly from 5.4% in March 2009 to 5.2% in April 2009.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



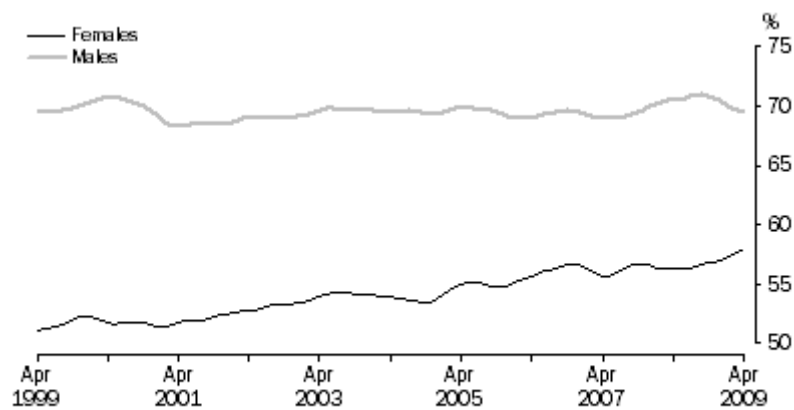
PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia increased slightly from 63.5% in March 2009 to 63.6% in April 2009. Australia's trend participation rate increased slightly from 65.4% in March 2009 to 65.5% in April 2009.



For South Australia, the trend participation rate for males dropped slightly from 69.6% in March 2009 to 69.5% in April 2009. The Australian participation rate for males remained steady in April 2009 at 72.2%. The participation rate for South Australian females increased slightly from 57.7% in March 2009 to 58.0% in April 2009. The Australian female participation rate increased slightly over this period from 58.8% in March 2009 to 58.9% in April 2009.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Incomes



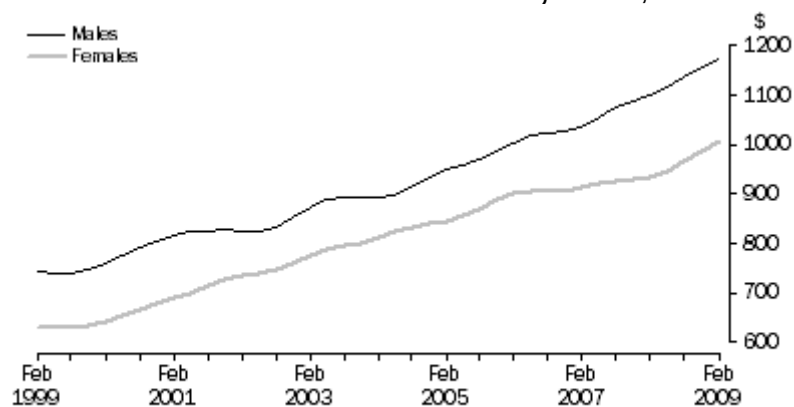
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 7.3% to \$1,116.50 in the 12 months to February 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.9% (up to \$1,183.10).

In the 12 months to February 2009, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 6.8% to \$1,173.10. Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 6.5% to \$1,264.50. Female average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia increased by 7.6% to \$1,004.60 in the 12 months to February 2009, compared with a national increase of 5.2% to \$1,046.90.

FULL-TIME ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS, Trend, South Australia



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



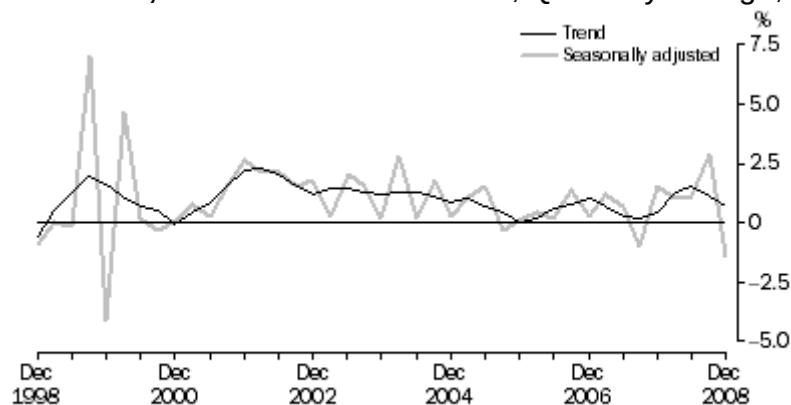
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's December quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$18,949m, a 0.7% increase from the September quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand increased 0.3% in the December quarter 2008, to \$284,426m.

Of the other states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in the Northern Territory (up 1.8%) followed by Western Australia (up 1.0%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

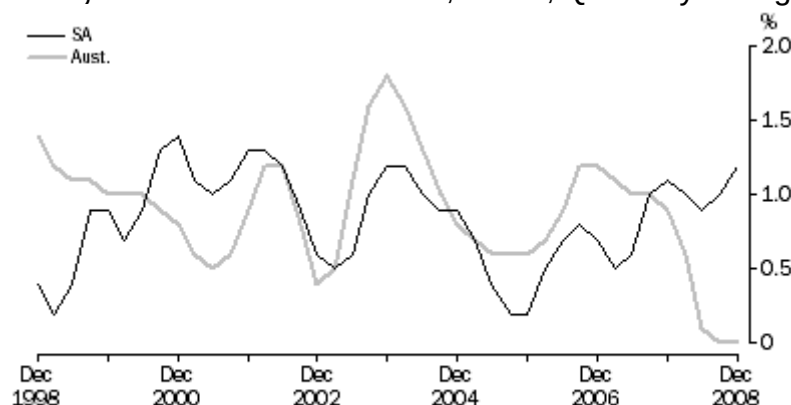


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's December quarter 2008 HFCE was \$11,134m (7.3% of the national total of \$152,496m). The value of HFCE for South Australia increased by 1.2% from the June quarter 2008 to the September quarter 2008. For Australia, HFCE was virtually unchanged from the September quarter 2008.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

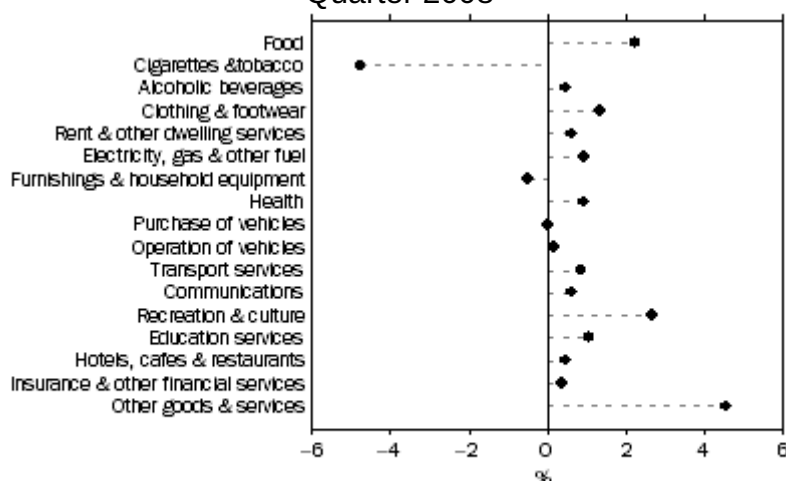


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The largest increases in expenditure in South Australia for the December quarter 2008 were for Other goods and services (up 4.6% from the September quarter 2008), Recreation and culture (up 2.7%) and Food (up 2.2%). Expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco decreased by 4.8% over this period.

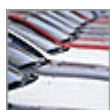
For Australia, the largest increase was for Health (up 1.3% from the September quarter 2008) followed by Insurance and other financial services (up 0.7%), Rent and other dwelling services (up 0.6%) and Electricity, gas and other fuel (0.6%). Expenditure on Purchase of vehicles decreased 3.7% from the September quarter 2008.

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - December Quarter 2008



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption



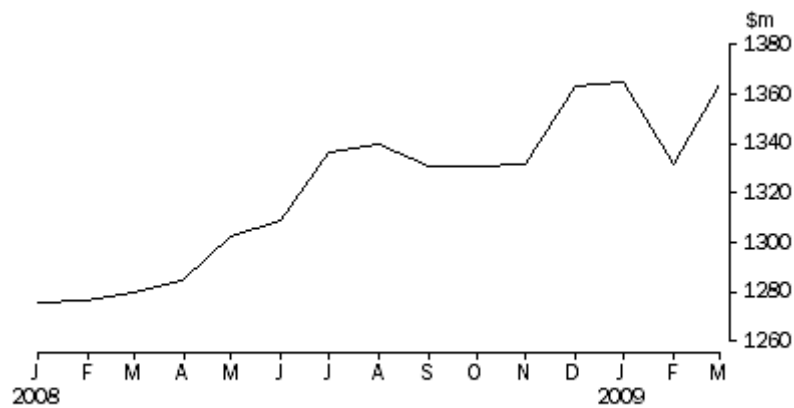
CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

The March 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,363.7m, while the estimate for Australia was \$19,295.7m. South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia remained steady from February 2009 to March 2009 at 7.1%.

From February 2009, the increase in retail turnover for South Australia across all retail industries was 2.4%, while turnover for Australia increased by 2.2%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

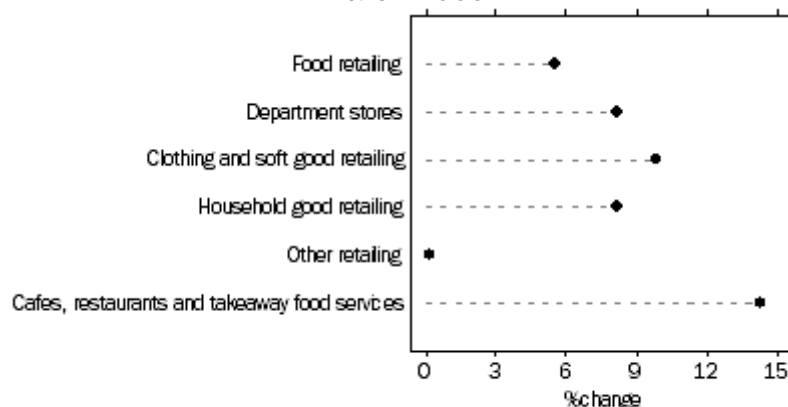


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing March 2009 with March 2008, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services, which rose by 14.3% to \$148.3m, and Clothing and soft good retailing, which rose by 9.9% to \$73.7m.

No South Australian industry groups showed decreases in seasonally adjusted retail turnover from March 2008 to March 2009.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change over previous year, South Australia - March 2009



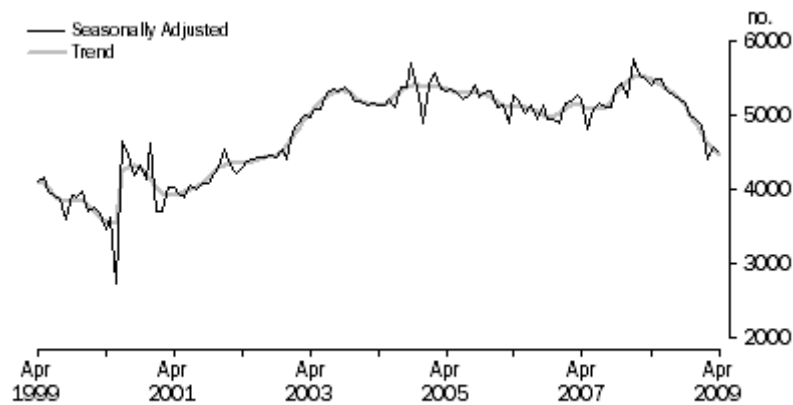
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In April 2009, 2,772 new passenger vehicles and 4,459 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. The trend estimate for total new vehicle sales in South Australia has continually decreased since February 2008.

In Australia, 41,746 new passenger vehicles and 70,572 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in April 2009. The trend estimate for total new vehicle sales in Australia has continually decreased since January 2008.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Investment



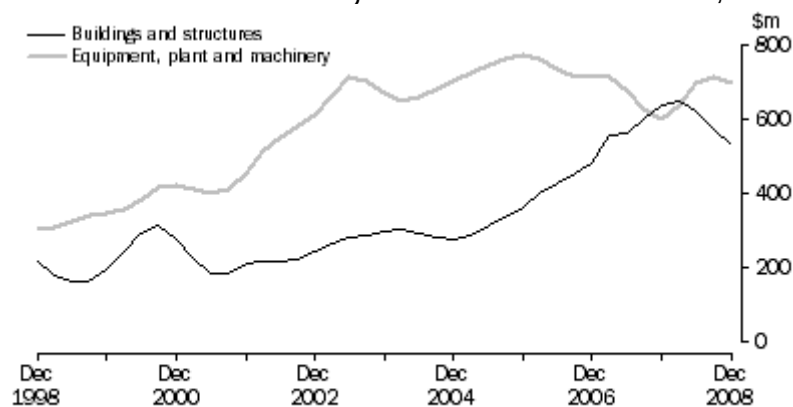
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September 2008 and December 2008 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 4.4% to \$1,233m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by \$17m (or 2.4%) to \$699m, while expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by \$40m (or 6.9%) to \$533m.

Between the September 2008 and December 2008 quarters, private new capital expenditure for Australia increased by 4.2% to \$24,753m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 1.8%, while Buildings and structures expenditure increased by 6.6% over this period.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

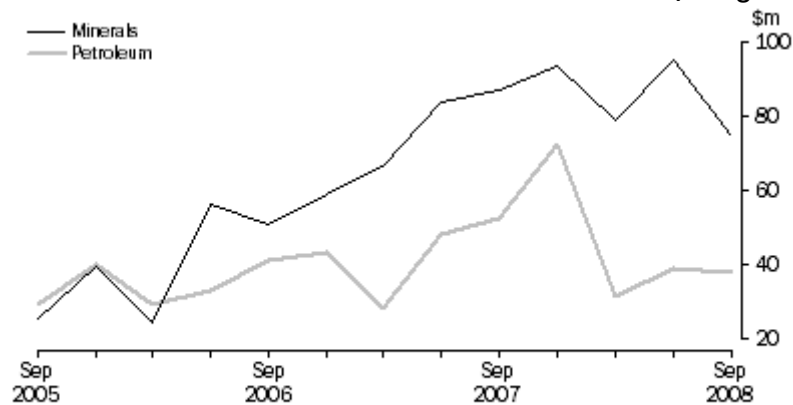
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of mineral exploration expenditure in South Australia during the September quarter 2008 was \$75.0m (in original terms), down 21.2% from \$95.2m for the June quarter 2008. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on mineral exploration decreased by 5.5% from \$728.1m in the June quarter 2008 to \$687.7m in the September quarter 2008.

The main minerals sought in South Australia in the September quarter 2008 were copper (\$28.5m exploration expenditure), uranium (\$22.4m), and gold (\$13.6m).

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the September quarter 2008 was \$37.9m, down 3.5% from the June quarter 2008. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration decreased 8.9% from \$857.2m in the June quarter 2008 to \$781.3m in the September quarter 2008.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction



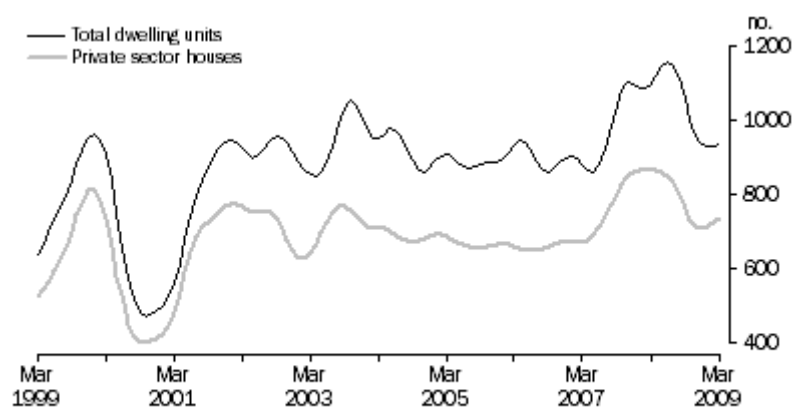
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In March 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) rose 0.5% to 938. Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) rose 0.4% to 9,851.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia in March 2009 rose 1.5% to 737.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



In the year ended March 2009, the largest percentage increase in dwelling units approved in South Australia was recorded for the South East Statistical Division (38.0%). The Yorke and Lower North Statistical Division recorded the only percentage decrease in dwelling units approved in the year ended March 2009 (down 9.5%), following a 30.2% increase during the year ended March 2008.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended March 2008		Year ended March 2009	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 447	9.5	8 819	4.4
Outer Adelaide	1 563	4.0	1 695	8.4
Yorke and Lower North	608	30.2	550	-9.5
Murray Lands	430	-36.9	509	18.4
South East	384	4.1	530	38.0
Eyre	280	39.3	312	11.4
Northern	475	22.1	479	0.8
South Australia	12 187	7.6	12 894	5.8

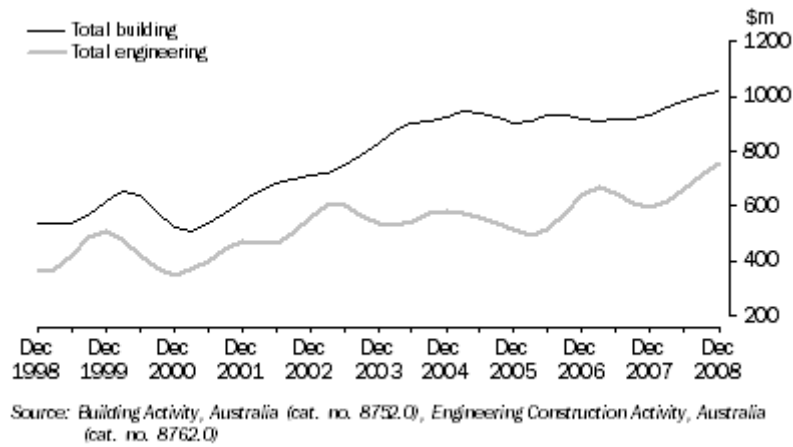
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 2.44MB)

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the December quarter 2008, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia was \$1,019.8m, an increase of 1.1% from \$1,008.5m for the September quarter 2008. The total value of engineering work done in the December quarter 2008 was \$755.7m, an increase of 6.2% from the September quarter 2008 (\$711.4m).

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures, Trend, South Australia



Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

CONTENTS

[Consumer price index](#)

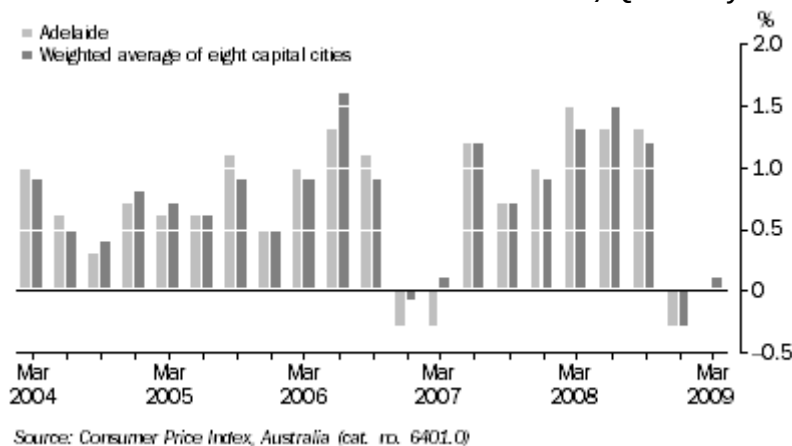
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

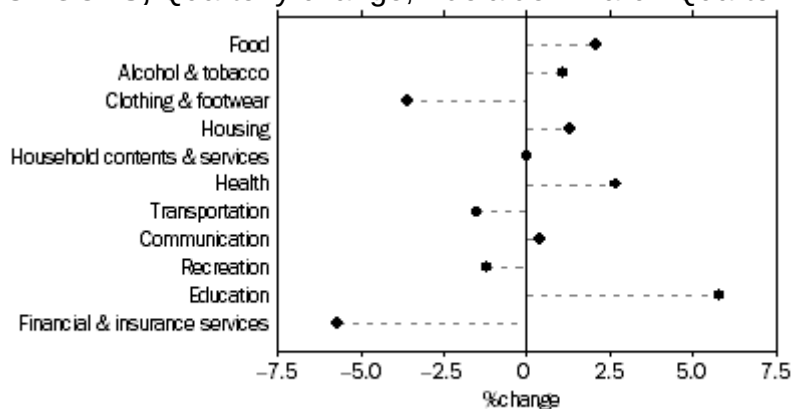
The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide remained virtually unchanged during the March quarter 2009, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.1% during that quarter. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.3% in the year ending March quarter 2009, compared with a 2.5% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Education (5.8%), Health (2.7%) and Food (2.1%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Financial and insurance services (-5.7%) and Clothing and footwear (-3.6%).

CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - March Quarter 2009

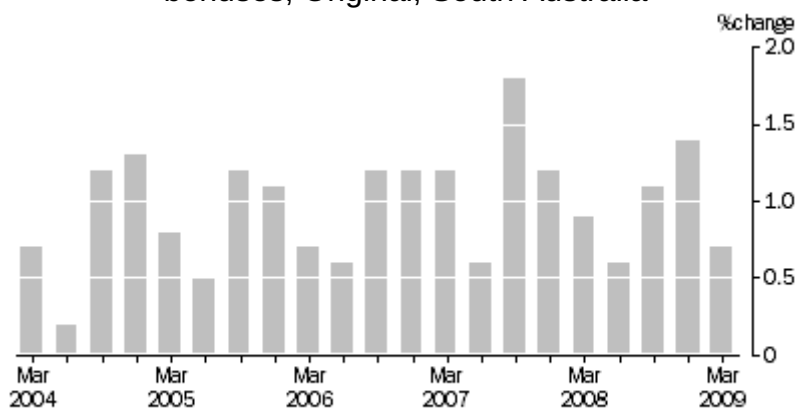


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.7% (in original terms) from the December quarter 2008 to the March quarter 2009. This was the same as the increase nationally (0.7%) over this period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Original, South Australia



Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

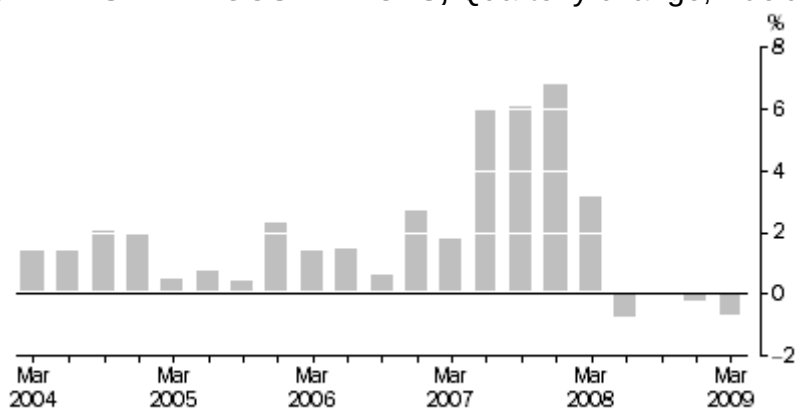
HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) decreased 0.8% in the March quarter 2009. The only cities in which the House Price Index increased between the December quarter 2008 and the March quarter 2009 were Darwin (2.2%), Canberra (0.5%) and Hobart (0.1%). The price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities decreased by 2.2% over this period.

Over the year to the March quarter 2009, the preliminary estimates show the price index for

established houses for Adelaide fell 1.9%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities decreased 6.7%.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance

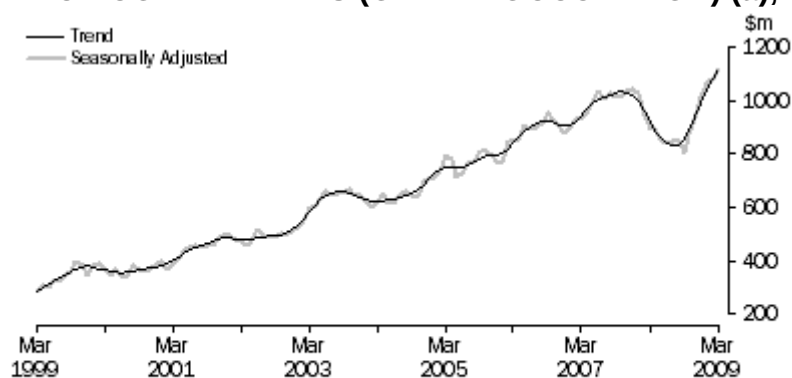


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In trend terms, the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in March 2009 was \$1,122m, an increase of 3.4% from \$1,085m in February 2009. Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation grew by 3.4% from \$14,755m in February 2009 to \$15,251m in March 2009.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



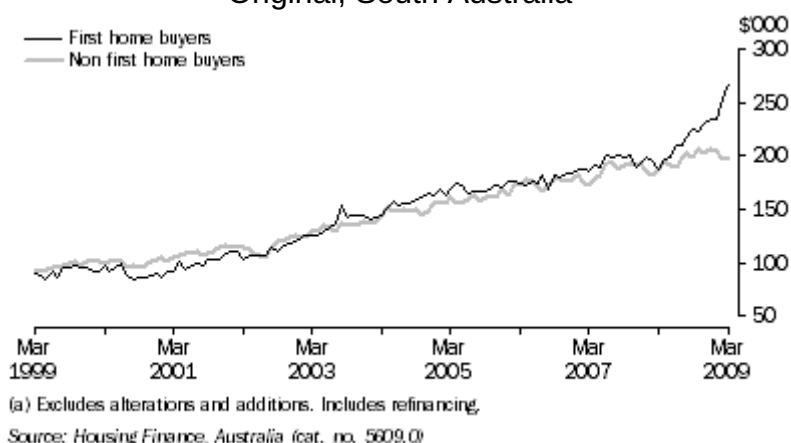
(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In March 2009, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$210,700, which was significantly lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$263,200).

In March 2009, the average loan size for first home buyers in South Australia was \$268,400, which was 36.5% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$196,700). Since April 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers has increased 36.3% while the average loan size for non-first home buyers has increased 1.1%. The non-first home buyers category of loans includes loans for purchasing housing and the refinancing of existing loans. The latter type are smaller in size and refer to refinancing with a different lender, but with the security unchanged. The increasing divergence between the average loan sizes for first home buyers and non-first home buyers seen after April 2008 can in part be attributed to the increasing contribution of smaller refinancing loans to the non-first home buyers category. For further information, please refer to the [Housing Finance: First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers](#) article in the April 2009 issue of SA Stats.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



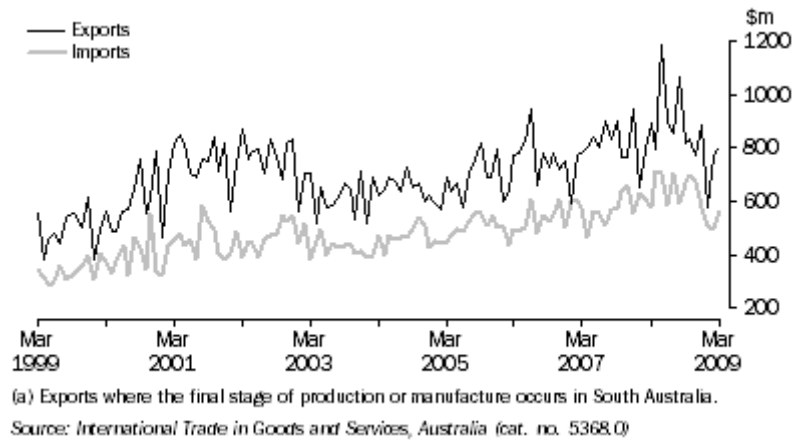
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports on a recorded trade basis in March 2009 was \$807m. This represents an increase of 4.7% from February 2009 (\$771m) and a decrease of 9.7% from March 2008 (\$894m). The value of Australian merchandise exports for March 2009 was \$20,002m, a 29.6% increase from the previous year (\$15,436m in March 2008).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports decreased to \$567m in March 2009 from \$581m in March 2008, a decrease of 2.4%. The value of Australian merchandise imports for March 2009 was \$17,318m, a 3.6% increase from March 2008 (\$16,716m).

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



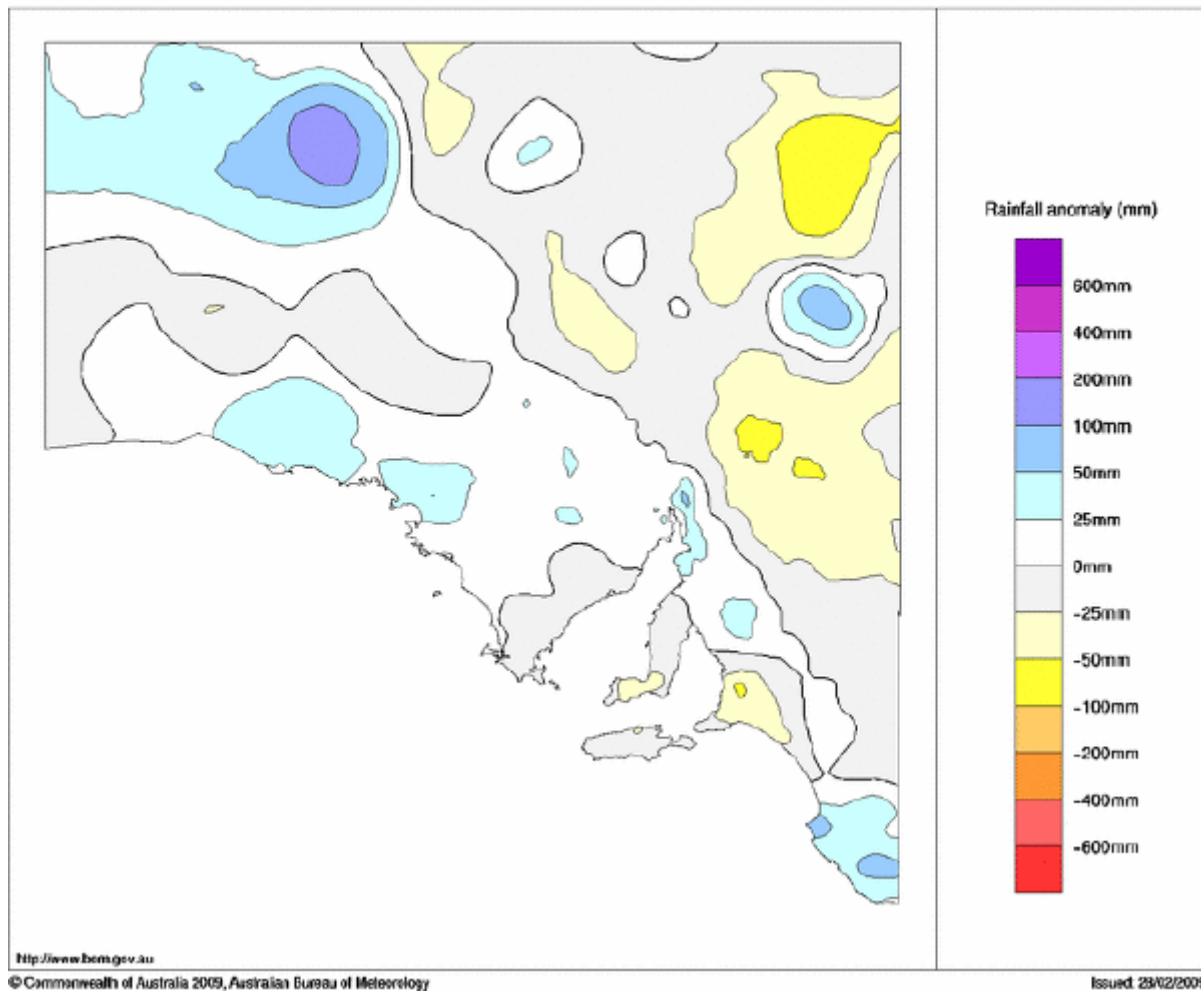
Water



WATER

RAINFALL

Summer rainfall over South Australia was mostly average to above average apart from some areas in the eastern part of the state where it was slightly below average. Most of the rain fell during the first few weeks of December 2008. For the January/February months of 2009 the pastoral districts reported totals that were generally very much below average except some areas in the northeast of the state where near average rainfall was received.

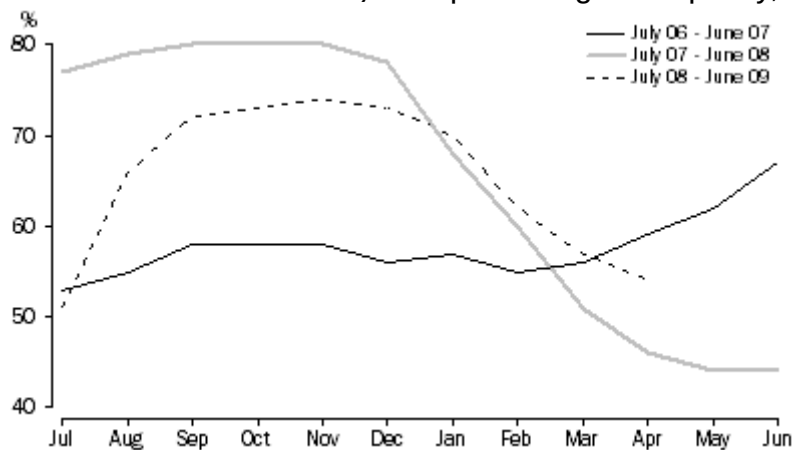


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at the end of April 2009 was 54% of capacity, compared to 46% at the same time in 2008.

TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



Source: SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: JOURNEY TO WORK IN THE CITY OF ADELAIDE

INTRODUCTION

Large city centres are hubs of economic activity and experience sizeable influxes of people travelling to places of employment each work day. Information about this journey can be used to track and forecast commuting patterns over time and is important for road and public transport planning.

This article focusses on persons whose places of employment are in the City of Adelaide (Adelaide (C)). These data were obtained from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population and Housing. Place of work refers to the location of the work-place in the week prior to the Census. Locations are assigned to local government councils, or Local Government Areas (LGA), and (C) indicates that the council is a city.

The method of travel to work refers to the day of the Census.

MAIN FINDINGS

Adelaide (C), which also includes North Adelaide, is the most common work destination for employed South Australians. In both 2001 and 2006, the main method of travel to work in the Adelaide (C) was private transport. However, over this period there was an increase in the proportion of people using public transport. As shown in this article, females were more likely than males to use public transport to travel to work in Adelaide (C), as were those in a younger age bracket and those on lower incomes. The highest users of public transport to work in the Adelaide (C) tend to reside in areas located further from the city as compared to the highest users of private transport who resided within closer proximity to the city.

PLACES OF WORK

In both 2001 and 2006, more South Australians travelled to Adelaide (C) than any other destination for work; the next highest destination was the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. In 2006, Adelaide (C) was the work destination of 15.0% of employed South Australians, and

Port Adelaide Enfield (C) was the destination of 7.9% of South Australians who were employed. The number of persons employed in Adelaide (C) increased by 6.4%, between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

Top 10 Places of Work (LGA), by Persons, South Australia

Place of Work (LGA)	Number of workers		% of workers	
	2006	2001	2006	2001
Adelaide (C)	98 162	92 254	15.0	14.9
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	51 983	47 697	7.9	7.7
West Torrens (C)	38 090	34 864	5.8	5.6
Charles Sturt (C)	37 727	37 950	5.8	6.1
Salisbury (C)	37 529	30 538	5.7	4.9
Onkaparinga (C)	32 904	30 999	5.0	5.0
Mitcham (C)	23 661	21 187	3.6	3.4
Marion (C)	21 545	21 969	3.3	3.6
Playford (C)	20 959	19 738	3.2	3.2
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	20 868	19 575	3.2	3.2
South Australia(a)(b)	655 090	617 090	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes place of work not stated and no fixed address

(b) Excludes persons usually resident outside South Australia

Main Places of Origin for Adelaide (C) Workers

The main LGAs of origin for those working in the Adelaide (C) remained largely unchanged between 2001 and 2006 and were widely distributed across the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD). In 2001, the greatest proportion of those working in the Adelaide (C) resided in the Tea Tree Gully (C) council area (9.2%, 8,458 persons), while in 2006, the greatest proportion resided in Charles Sturt (C) (8.4%, 8,284 persons). The northern LGA of Tea Tree Gully (C) includes the suburbs of Modbury, Banksia Park and Wynn Vale while the western LGA of Charles Sturt (C) includes the suburbs of Woodville, Findon, Bowden, Henley Beach and West Lakes.

Top 10 Places of Usual Residence (LGA), by Number of Persons Employed in Adelaide (C)

Place of Usual Residence (LGA)	Place of usual residence (LGA)		% of total workers employed in Adelaide LGA	
	2006	2001	2006	2001
Charles Sturt (C)	8 284	7 862	8.4	8.5
Tea Tree Gully (C)	7 945	8 458	8.1	9.2
Onkaparinga (C)	7 753	7 751	7.9	8.4
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	7 315	6 132	7.5	6.6
Mitcham (C)	7 122	6 689	7.3	7.3
Marion (C)	6 600	5 962	6.7	6.5
Burnside (C)	6 006	5 966	6.1	6.5
Unley (C)	5 964	5 450	6.1	5.9
Salisbury (C)	5 924	5 540	6.0	6.0
West Torrens (C)	5 722	5 208	5.8	5.6
South Australia(a)	98 162	92 254	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes persons usually resident outside South Australia

While the LGAs of Tea Tree Gully (C) and Charles Sturt (C) had the highest number of

residents employed in the Adelaide (C), the LGAs abutting the Adelaide (C) had the highest proportion of residents employed in the Adelaide (C). For example, in 2006, 4,156 persons lived and worked in the Adelaide (C) (56.2% of employed usual residents of Adelaide (C)). Other near city LGAs such as Unley (C), Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C) and The Town of Walkerville (M) also had relatively high proportions of their employed residents working in the Adelaide (C).

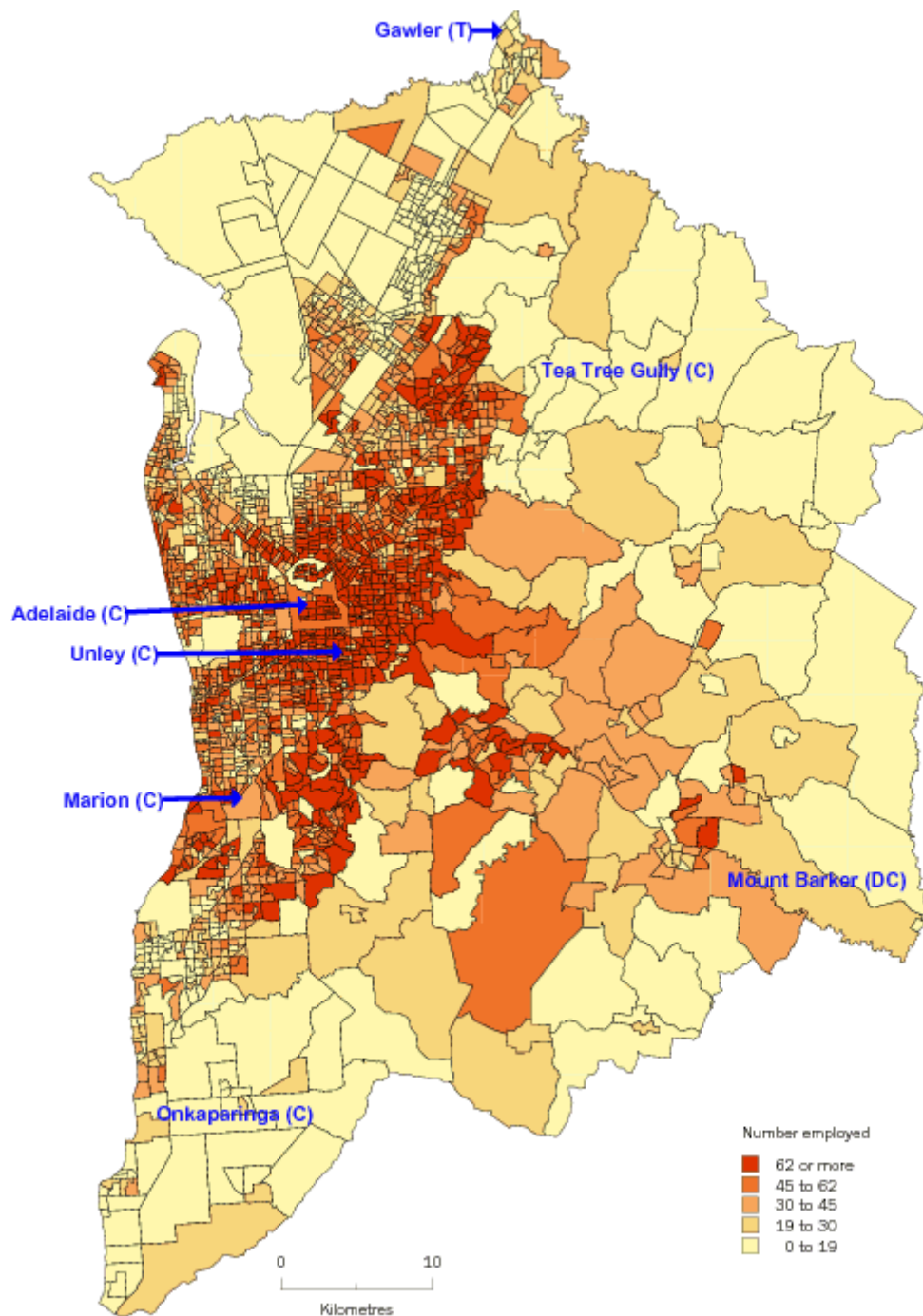
Top 10 Places of Usual Residence (LGA), by Proportion of Persons Employed in Adelaide (C), 2006

Place of Usual Residence (LGA)	Number	% of employed residents working in Adelaide LGA
Adelaide (C)	4 156	56.2
Unley (C)	5 964	33.5
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)	5 092	32.6
Walkerville (M)	970	31.1
Burnside (C)	6 006	30.9
Prospect (C)	2 709	28.5
West Torrens (C)	5 722	25.1
Mitcham (C)	7 122	24.3
Campbelltown (C)	4 704	23.7
Holdfast Bay (C)	3 228	21.2
South Australia(a)	98 162	15.0

(a) Excludes persons usually resident outside South Australia

Persons Employed in Adelaide (C), 2006

by Collection District



Based on Census Collection District Boundaries Edition 2.1
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
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METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK IN THE ADELAIDE (C)

The method of travel analysed only relates to Census day and may not relate to the usual method of travel to work.

Private transport, by car (as a driver or passenger) and motorbike or scooter, was the main mode of travel to work in the Adelaide (C) in both 2001 and 2006. In this time there was an increase in the proportion of people using public transport and walking or cycling to work, and a decrease in the proportion using private transport. In 2001, 54.9% (50,672 people) of

Adelaide (C) workers used private car or motor scooter/bike for their journey to work, while in 2006 the proportion and number of people decreased to 49.7% and 48,755 persons respectively. Between 2001 and 2006 the number of people using public transport (bus, train, tram) to travel to work in the Adelaide (C) increased by 25.0% (from 19,299 to 24,122 persons). This increase in public transport use was much larger than the increase in the number of workers employed in Adelaide (C), in the same period (6.4%).

Method of Travel to Work, Persons Employed in Adelaide (C)

Method of Travel	Number		% of Adelaide LGA workers	
	2006	2001	2006	2001
Car, as driver	41 094	42 900	41.9	46.5
Bus	17 999	14 988	18.3	16.2
Car, as passenger	6 944	7 409	7.1	8.0
Train	5 143	3 551	5.2	3.8
Walked only	3 435	2 132	3.5	2.3
Bicycle	2 203	1 362	2.2	1.5
Tram	980	760	1.0	0.8
Motorbike/scooter	717	363	0.7	0.4
Other response(a)	19 643	18 779	20.0	20.4
Total	98 162	92 254	100.0	100.0

(a) Other response includes: taxi, truck, other mode, ferry, more than one method, did not go to work, not stated and worked at home.

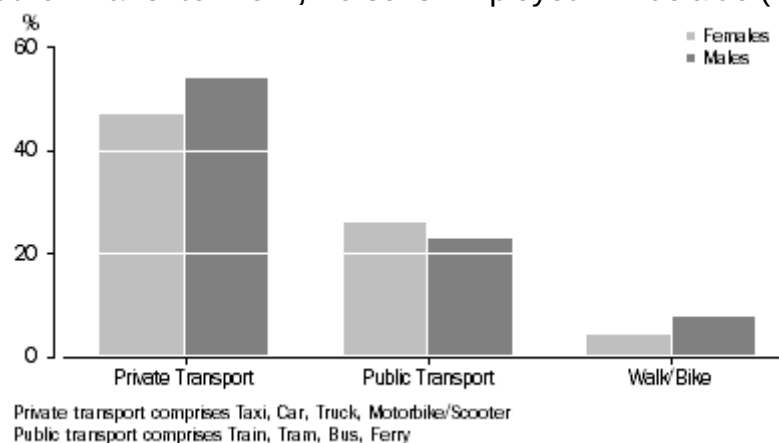
Factors Related to Method of Travel

In 2006, the proportion of Adelaide (C) workers using public transport to travel to work varied according to factors such as gender, age, occupation and income.

More females than males travelled to work by public transport in 2006, with 26.0% of females working in the Adelaide (C) using public transport compared to 22.8% of males. Female full-time workers made greater use of public transport than female part-time workers (30.0% compared with 22.1%).

On the other hand, males were more likely than females to walk or cycle to work in 2006 (7.8% compared with 4.2%).

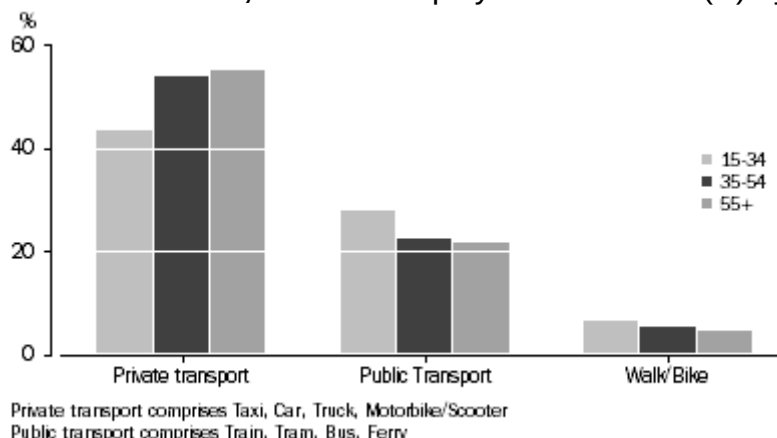
Method of Travel to Work, Persons Employed in Adelaide (C), 2006



In 2006, the proportion of Adelaide (C) workers who used public transport to get to work

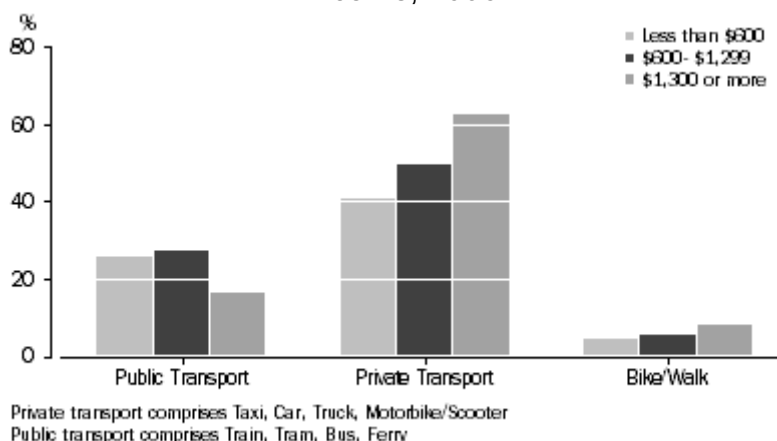
decreased with age. Only 21.7% of persons aged 55+ used public transport to travel to work, compared to 28.0% of persons aged 15-34 years and 22.5% of persons aged 35-54 years.

Method of Travel to Work, Persons employed in Adelaide (C) by age, 2006



In 2006, the proportion of people employed within Adelaide (C) who used private transport to travel to work increased with individual weekly income. Of those who earned more than \$1,300 a week, 62.3% used private transport to travel to work, compared with 40.9% of those who earn less than \$600 per week. Similarly, 64.7% of Managers in Adelaide (C) used private transport to travel to work compared to 41.1% of Clerical and administrative workers and 40.1% of Sales workers.

Method of Travel to Work, Persons Employed in Adelaide (C) by Individual Weekly Income, 2006



TRANSPORT USE BY ORIGIN

The following analysis is restricted to South Australian LGAs with more than 500 persons employed in the Adelaide (C).

The method of transport used by people to travel to work in the Adelaide (C) shows some relation to their proximity and accessibility to the city and the availability of public transport.

Burnside (C), which includes the suburbs of Glen Osmond, Dulwich and Magill, had the highest proportion of employed residents using private transport to travel to work in the city in both 2001 and 2006, but this decreased over the period from 68.0% (4,055 people) in

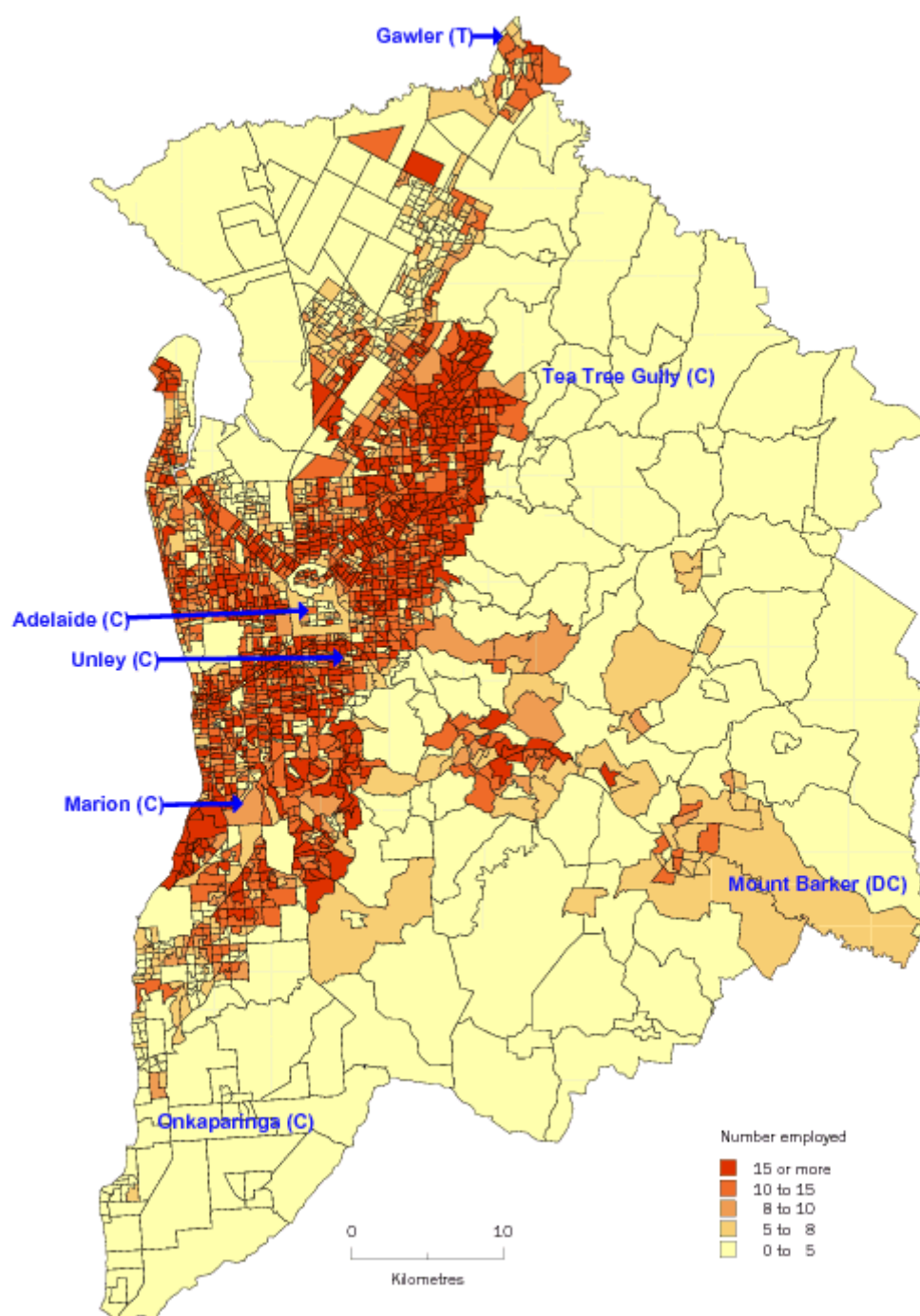
2001 to 62.9% (3,780 people) in 2006.

For the District Council of Mount Barker (DC), which is in the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division, the number of employed residents taking private transport to work in the city increased between 2001 and 2006 from 771 to 888, but the proportion of people decreased from 64.1% to 60.6%. Mount Barker (DC) includes the localities of Hahndorf, Littlehampton and Nairne.

The Town of Gawler (M), which is on the northern fringe of the Adelaide Statistical Division, had the highest proportion of employed residents using public transport to travel to work in the Adelaide (C) in both 2001 (37.0%, or 201 people) and 2006 (41.9%, or 227 people). In 2006, Tea Tree Gully (C) had the second highest proportion of residents travelling to work in Adelaide (C) by public transport (35.9%, or 2,853 people). This LGA is serviced by the O-Bahn Busway.

Persons Travelling by Public Transport to Work in Adelaide (C), 2006

by Collection District



Based on Census Collection District Boundaries Edition 2.1
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing
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SUMMARY

The City of Adelaide accommodates the largest number of workers in South Australia. In 2006, there were 98,162 people employed in the Adelaide (C).

On the days of the Census in 2001 and 2006, private transport was the most common method of travel to work for people employed in Adelaide (C).

There was an increase in the proportion of Adelaide (C) workers using public transport, walking or riding a bicycle in 2006 compared with 2001, and a fall in the proportion using private transport.

More females than males used public transport to travel to their places of work in the Adelaide (C).

Persons in younger age groups were bigger users of public transport to travel to their places of work in the Adelaide (C).

Lower income earners were bigger users of public transport to travel to their places of work in the Adelaide (C).

Full-time workers were bigger users of public transport to travel to their places of work in the Adelaide (C).

Workers living far from the Adelaide (C) showed a higher proportion of public transport use for travel to their places of work in the Adelaide (C).

Conversely, private transport was more likely to be the choice for workers living close to the Adelaide (C).